

Federal Restoration Programs

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROGRAMS

Contact: Army Corps of Engineers District Offices
www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/customer/address1.htm

Estuary Restoration Act of 2000

Description: Encourages the restoration of estuarine habitats through enhanced coordination of federal and non-federal efforts, and through financing of efficient and innovative local, state and regional projects. Subject to annual appropriations by Congress, the legislation authorizes \$275 million over five years to implement a comprehensive approach that will call upon public-private partnerships to reverse the deterioration of estuaries by restoring essential habitat that has been degraded by population growth, dams and pollution.

Civil Works Specifically Authorized Projects

Mandate: Various Water Resources Development Acts.

Description: As authorized by Congress and working with local sponsors, the Army Corps of Engineers may study and construct estuarine restoration projects. Several studies are ongoing in the Pacific Northwest and Gulf Coast areas. Studies are cost-shared 50 percent federal and 50 percent non-federal, and the ecosystem restoration portions of authorized projects are cost-shared 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal.

Planning Assistance to States (Section 22)

Mandate: Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Description: Provides authority for the Army Corps of Engineers to assist states, tribes, local governments and other non-federal entities with the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization and conservation of water and related land resources. This is a cost-shared program (50 percent federal and 50 percent non-federal) and funds are limited. Each state and tribe may receive a maximum of \$500,000 annually, but they typically receive much less.

Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material (Section 204)

Mandate: Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.

Description: Projects for the protection, restoration and creation of aquatic and ecologically related habitats, including wetlands, in connection with dredging and authorized federal

navigation projects may be implemented. These projects are cost-shared (75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal) with public entities and nongovernmental organizations.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206)

Mandate: Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended.

Description: Section 206 authorizes a cost-shared program (65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal with a \$5 million per project federal limit) to carry out aquatic ecosystem restoration projects that will improve the quality of the environment, are in the public interest and are cost effective. It fosters partnerships with public and nonprofit sponsors. Projects permitted under this program are those that restore aquatic ecosystem structure and function.

Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment (Section 1135)

Mandate: Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended.

Description: Section 1135 provides authority to modify the structures or operations of previously constructed Army Corps of Engineers water resources projects, or address areas degraded by Corps projects, to improve the quality of the environment in the public interest. This is a cost-shared program (75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal with a \$5 million per project federal limit) involving public entities and nongovernmental organizations.

Flood Mitigation and Riverine Restoration Program (Challenge 21)

Mandate: Section 212 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended.

Description: As authorized, the Flood Mitigation and Riverine Restoration program emphasizes the use of nonstructural approaches to preventing or reducing flood damages, and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal, state and local agencies and tribes. Projects carried out under this authority may have structural elements. Projects must significantly reduce potential flood damages, improve the quality of the environment, and be justified considering all costs and beneficial outputs. Partnerships with other agencies, especially the Federal Emergency Management Agency, are stressed in developing projects under this cost-

shared program (approximately 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal with a federal limit of \$30 million per project).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PROGRAMS

Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program

Mandate: Clean Water Act

Description: Under Section 319, states, territories and Indian tribes receive grants for technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects.

Contact: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503F)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Mandate: Clean Water Act.

Description: The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program is a partnership between EPA and the states. It allows states the flexibility to provide funding for projects that will address their highest-priority water quality needs and leverage limited dollars. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program's primary mission is to promote water quality.

Contact: Clean Water State Revolving Fund Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW (Mail Code 4204)
Washington, DC 20460
phone: (202) 260-7359
fax: (202) 260-1827
www.epa.gov/owmitnet/cwsrf.htm

National Estuary Program

Mandate: Clean Water Act.

Description: The National Estuary Program (NEP) was established to identify, restore and protect estuaries along the coasts of the United States. Unlike traditional regulatory approaches to environmental protection, the NEP targets a broad range of issues and engages local communities in the process. The program focuses not just on improving water quality in an estuary, but on maintaining the integrity of the whole system – its chemical, physical and biological properties, as well as its eco-

logic, recreational and aesthetic values.

Contact: Coastal Management Branch (NEP Headquarters)
U.S. EPA (4504F)
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460
phone: (202) 260-6502
fax: (202) 260-9960
www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries/text/nep.htm

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Coastal Program

Description: The Coastal Program focuses the Fish and Wildlife Service's efforts in bays, estuaries and watersheds around the U.S. coastline. The purpose of the Coastal Program is to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats to support healthy coastal ecosystems. The Service provides funding through the program to 15 high-priority coastal ecosystems.

Contact: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Branch of Habitat Restoration, Room 400
4401 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
phone: (703) 358-2201
fax: (703) 358-2232
www.fws.gov/cep/cepcode.html

National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program

Mandate: The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act.

Description: The goal of the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program is to acquire, restore and enhance wetlands of coastal states and the trust territories.

Contact: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Fish and Wildlife Management
Assistance and Habitat Restoration
4401 N. Fairfax Drive Room 840
Arlington, VA 22203
phone: (703) 358-2201
fax: (703) 358-2232
www.fws.gov/cep/cwgcover.html

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Mandate: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958.

Description: The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program works with private landowners to restore, enhance and create fish and wildlife habitat.

Contact: Division of Habitat Conservation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 400
Arlington VA 22203
phone: (703) 358-2201
fax: (703) 358-2232
www.fws.gov/cep/cepcode.html

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Coastal Protection and Restoration Program

Mandate: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and other federal laws and executive orders.

Description: The mission of this program is to protect and restore natural resources affected by hazardous waste sites and contaminated sediments in coastal areas. The program supports integrated cleanup and restoration strategies to protect coastal species and their habitats at contaminated sites, and develops decision-making tools to improve remedial and restoration planning on a watershed-wide basis. To accomplish restoration of natural resources and their services, the program obtains funding for, plans, implements and monitors restoration projects by working cooperatively with cleanup agencies, responsible parties and other natural resource trustee agencies.

Contact: NOAA Coastal Protection and Restoration Division
7600 Sand Point Way, NE
Seattle, WA 98115
phone: (206) 526-6938
fax: (206) 526-6865
www.response.restoration.noaa.gov

Community-Based Habitat Restoration

Description: The Community-Based Restoration Program's objective is to bring together citizen groups, public and non-profit organizations, industry, corporations and businesses, youth conservation corps, students, landowners, local government, and state and federal agencies to restore fishery habitat across coastal America. The program partners with national and regional organizations to solicit and co-fund proposals for locally driven, grassroots restoration projects that address important habitat issues within communities.

Contact: NOAA Restoration Center (NOAA/RC)
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
phone: (301) 713-0174
fax: (301) 713-0184
www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/community/index.html

Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Mandate: Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also referred to as Superfund Act), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) and other federal laws.

Description: The mission of the Damage Assessment and Restoration Program (DARP) is to restore coastal and marine resources that have been injured by releases of oil or hazardous substances and to obtain compensation for the public's lost use and enjoyment of these resources. NOAA's damage assessment and restoration activities address injuries resulting from three types of incidents: long-term releases of hazardous substances and oil spills; catastrophic spills (primarily oil); and physical injury to National Marine Sanctuary resources (e.g., ship groundings on coral reefs).

Contact: NOAA/Damage Assessment and Restoration Program
SSMC4, Room 10218
1305 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281
www.darp.noaa.gov/

Marine Sanctuaries Program

Mandate: The National Marine Sanctuaries Act.

Description: The mission of NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program is to serve as the trustee for the nation's system of marine protected areas, and to conserve, protect and enhance their biodiversity, ecological integrity and cultural legacy. Its goals are appropriate to the unique diversity contained within individual sites. They may include restoring and rebuilding marine habitats or ecosystems to their natural condition or monitoring and maintaining already healthy areas.

Contact: NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910
phone: (301) 713-3125
fax: (301) 713-0404
www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/welcome.html

National Estuarine Research Reserve System

Mandate: Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972.

Description: The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is a network of protected areas established to improve the health of the nation's estuaries and coastal habitats by developing and providing information that promotes informed resource management.

Contact: NOAA Estuarine Reserves Division
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910
www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/nerr/

NATURAL RESOURCE AND CONSERVATION SERVICE PROGRAMS

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

Mandate: The Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Section 387, amended the 1985 Food Security Act (Farm Bill) authorizing the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) as a voluntary approach to improving wildlife habitat in the United States.

Description: The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private lands. It provides both technical assistance and cost-share payments to help establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

Contact: State programs and contact information:
www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/states.htm
General information:
www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/

Wetlands Reserve Program

Mandate: Congress authorized the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) under the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the 1990 and 1996 Farm Bills.

Description: The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. The NRCS goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection beyond that which can be obtained through any other USDA program.

Contact: State programs and contact information:
www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp/st-prog.htm
General Information:
www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp/

A NATIONAL STRATEGY – *Partners and Participants*

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Federal Partners and Participants

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Non-Governmental Partners and Participants

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Steve Emmett-Mattox, Restore America's Estuaries

Restore America's Estuaries

Restore America's Estuaries is a national alliance of community-based environmental organizations from the East, West, and Gulf coasts with a combined membership of over 250,000 citizens. Its mission is to preserve the nation's network of estuaries by protecting and restoring the lands and waters essential to the richness and diversity of coastal life. Restore America's Estuaries is leading a national campaign to restore one million acres of estuarine habitat by the year 2010.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAA was founded in 1970 to predict environmental changes, protect life and property, provide decision-makers with reliable scientific information, and foster global environmental stewardship. Today, several NOAA programs are involved in restoring degraded coastal and estuarine habitats, advancing the science underlying coastal and estuarine restoration, and transferring restoration technology to the private sector and other public agencies.



*There can be no purpose more inspiring
than to begin the age of restoration,
reweaving the wondrous diversity of life
that still surrounds us.*

—Edward O. Wilson



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